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II. DEPARTMENT OF PHILANTHROPY, CHARITIES AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Charity Organization Society of New York.—The recent report of the New York Charity Organization Society is a most instructive discussion of the agencies, remedial, preventive and constructive, for the benefit of suffering humanity. It is a general survey of the whole field of philanthropic activity in New York. To quote from the report: "Every year, increasingly, the great charitable, reformatory and preventive social agencies are coming to regard themselves as integral parts of one whole, and are working with less of wasteful rivalry, and less of wasteful repetition of the mistakes of others towards one common end. In the division of work among themselves, in the promotion of needed reforms, in the defeat of ill-considered and injurious schemes of legislation, in an interchange of experience, in mutual understanding of the precise objects and methods of each, there has been extraordinary progress."

The two most important specific movements which have been set on foot by the society are perhaps the Tenement House Committee, on whose initiative the recent advanced legislation on this subject and the creation of the Tenement House Department in the municipal government were secured, and the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which has enlisted the hearty support of the medical profession.

Among the notable events of the past year have been "the erection of new and much-needed buildings at City Hospital on Blackwell's Island; the establishment of cottages for aged couples in the Farm Colony of the Department of Public Charities on Staten Island; the opening of dispensaries at Bellevue and allied hospitals, and by the Board of Health, for the care of consumptives living at home; legislation for the establishment of a psychopathic hospital under the control of the State Commission in Lunacy; the awarding of contracts for the new Harlem and Fordham Hospitals, and a new wing at Gouverneur Hospital, and the announcement of plans for a new Bellevue Hospital; the inauguration of a movement for the removal of the House of Refuge from Randall's Island to a new site in the country; the establishment of a reformatory for young prisoners on Hart's Island, in the care of the Department of Correction. All of these and many other changes in the work of the city departments—mainly for the better—have been fully described as they have occurred in the pages of 'Charities.' The transformation of the Hudson Reformatory into an institution for girls; the better classification of the inmates of the reformatories for women, and the change by which girls are no longer to be sent to the House of Refuge or to the State Industrial School at Rochester, with the pending removal of the two latter institutions to new and more appropriate sites constitute on the whole a satisfactory advance in the reformatory system of the state."

The society has taken an active part in the movement for new parks and playgrounds. "Strong representations were made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in favor of the condemnation of the so-called 'lung-block,' but owing apparently to the opposition chiefly of a local politician and a local parish priest who feared the loss of constituents and parishioners, this plan was at least temporarily defeated." The society also took part in the administration of the Citizens' Relief Committee in connection with the "General Slocum" disaster. The society's enthusiasm over the gift of Mr. John T. Kennedy for the permanent endowment of the School of Philanthropy is natural and commendable, considering that it ensures the enlargement and perpetuating of the school. Nor is the society any less justified in its exploitation of "Charities," the excellent monthly review of "local and world-wide philanthropy," which is published under the auspices of the society.

The society has performed a public service in calling attention to the deplorable effect of political domination over the municipal departments in which human life is concerned. The statement was evidently prepared with considerable restraint, owing to the difficulty of saying unpleasant things without giving personal offence. To quote from the report: "It is, however, a clear duty to call attention to the wastefulness, the injury to the interests of the sick and dependent and the inexcusable folly of attaching the responsible administration of such a department, for example, as that of the Department of Public Charities to the fluctuations of municipal campaigns. . . . No better illustration of the elementary principle that the great city of New York is entitled to the service of experts and the continued service of such experts as have shown marked fitness for great responsibilities can be given, than by a comparison between the advances made in the administration of the Department of Public Charities in the first half of the present year, and the first half of the year 1903 and the year 1902. In both of the preceding years new institutions were created, old institutions were reorganized upon a better basis, and administrative reforms of various kinds were made, some of which are mentioned in other parts of the present report, but all of which are set forth in detail in the official quarterly reports of the Department of Public Charities.

"Still more striking will be a conservative forecast of some of the things which undoubtedly would have been accomplished in this first half of the year 1904, if the administration of the former commissioner of charities had been continued and had been given the same support as was accorded it during the previous two years. It is safe to say that there would have been expended under pending or completed contracts at least half a million dollars for new buildings and improvements, among which would probably have been six additional cottages for aged infirm persons on Staten Island; an adequate dormitory for employees in the Metropolitan Hospital, who are now lodged in an incredibly unsuitable manner; an isolation pavilion on Randall's Island for children suffering from venereal diseases, of whom there are unfortunately a great number; a new emergency hospital at Coney Island, which might serve also as a convalescent hospital for the use of the

entire department, and a hospital for nervous diseases on Blackwell's Island. The latter would not necessarily require a new building, but would gather into a group of buildings already existing the six hundred patients suffering from paralysis and other nervous diseases, giving them the great benefit of a special staff of physicians expert in the treatment of such diseases and with special equipment therefor. Undoubtedly the nursing in the wards for sick children on Randall's Island would have been definitely organized as part of a training school for nurses, male consumptives would have been removed from their present unsuitable quarters in King's County Hospital, a camp for convalescent consumptives established at the City Farm Colony on Staten Island, and women would have been admitted as day patients with proper dispensary treatment to the Tuberculosis Infirmary on Blackwell's Island, and the vigorous prosecution of deserting fathers and husbands who have absconded from the state, leaving their families dependent, would have been inaugurated.

"These measures are enumerated not as baseless speculations, but as definite plans, many of which were well under way on the first day of January. For example, the Hospital for Nervous Diseases, which had been recommended and for which the plans had to some extent been worked out by Dr. Frederick Paterson and Dr. Pearce Baily, two of the foremost specialists, had been made the subject of full investigation, reports had been received from the superintendent of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, and other preparatory steps taken with a view to action early this year.

"It is as extraordinary as it is humiliating that of these various plans for more efficient and more humane care of the city's dependents, not one has been carried into effect or advanced beyond the stage at which it was left on New Year's Day, and that with the exception of the selection of a site for a municipal lodging house, no new plans have been substituted for them, so far as can be ascertained from an examination of the official reports and personal inquiry at the department.

"The considerations which have been urged with reference to the Department of Public Charities would apply with almost or quite equal force to the Department of Correction, the Tenement House Department and the Health Department. Permanency of tenure for such as are found to have peculiar qualifications for those responsible and essentially non-partisan functions of the municipal government is a principle which every good citizen, whatever his politics, should heartily and unequivocally accept."

The note of this part of the report is one of despair rather than anger. In the effort to maintain friendly terms with the adversary, Dr. Devine has suppressed his natural feelings. It is, however, clear to those who can read between the lines of his statement, that the Charity Organization Society maintains its calm exterior with weariness and pain, and that its measured words are really giving it great distress.

The society summarizes its position thus: "The five special features of the work of the Charity Organization Society, all of which are unique and distinctive of this society, indicate its peculiar and central position among the charitable agencies of the city. No other society undertakes or could

undertake without sacrificing its own, and perhaps equally indispensable functions, the special objects and activities of this society. It is a society for organizing and co-ordinating charitable work; it is a society for receiving applications for aid, carefully sifting and testing them, and obtaining from the proper sources prompt and adequate material relief for such as are in need; it is a society for encouraging the establishment of new agencies where they are required, for giving expert and confidential advice to the benevolent in their benefactions, for giving accurate information in regard to charitable institutions, almoners or agents that appeal for contributions; it is a society for helping the poor through wise counsel based upon long and instructive experience, through personal service of volunteer visitors, and through all such means as will make them at the earliest possible moment self-supporting and self-respecting members of the community."

The report is signed by Robert W. de Forest, president, and Edward T. Devine, general secretary.

The Newark Bureau of Associated Charities.—The history of the Bureau of Associated Charities of Newark, N. J., is typical of the development of the charity organization movement in other cities. The society is now twenty-one years old, having been organized at the same time with the general movement toward inquiry and investigation of methods of charity which took place in the later seventies and the early eighties. It adopted for its constitution practically that of the Boston Associated Charities, including the system of district offices with paid superintendents. The enthusiasm of the new ideas carried the work on vitally and successfully for a number of years, when it apparently began to lag. The vital principles of charity organization were not easy to work out in a constructive way, and the society began gradually to lessen its activities and to narrow its work and ideals. Finally, it may be stated as approximately true, the society's work became largely the work of investigation and report, the active work being delegated to other societies. Furthermore the field of effort seemed to narrow down to the matter of affording material relief, and the bureau's investigation was to find whether the family was worthy or unworthy of material relief. Coincident with the decrease of vitality came the withdrawal of the districts into the central office, the district offices being given up to save expense.

Within the past two years the society has undergone a change. It is recognizing more and more the broader phases of charitable work involving questions as to the social and environmental conditions of the families dealt with. At the same time there has come a renewed interest in the personal work of regenerating the character of the families through personal influence. The investigation of a case of need is followed up by the outlining of plans for the restoration of the family to independence and efforts to secure the co-operation of society, church or individual interested to accomplish the definite object in hand. Where there are gaps in the city's provision for assisting families, these are filled temporarily at least by the activity of the society. An emergency and special relief fund is maintained, the emergency fund for providing temporary aid quickly, as there is no society in the community that will do this, and the special relief fund for securing adequate

relief in those special cases where it cannot be secured from other sources. A provident savings fund has been inaugurated, with a paid collector who is doing missionary work, teaching thrift and economy, and giving a new conception to the beneficiaries of the purposes of charity. By co-operation with one of the lodging houses and wood yards for men, which had previously given work only to homeless men, the society has now a means of furnishing emergency work to the head of the family as a test, and to tide over until something more permanent can be accomplished.

Coincident with the development of this machinery the society has put its hand to the development of friendly visitor work along definite lines. The district conferences, district now only in name, as they meet at the central office for the time being, have been developed into friendly visitor conferences for personal work with needy families. It might be said in passing that the society recognizes the need of the district system of organization in Newark, and hopes to return to that system when its resources are larger and its vital hold upon the public greater. In the meantime, under the presidency of an active and enthusiastic chairman, the conferences are developing along friendly visitor lines. This work is in charge of the assistant superintendent, so that the visitors are under constant direction of a trained worker.

In order to create an atmosphere for real co-operation, and to make it possible for progressive ideas of charity to obtain, the society has secured the organization of the Newark Conference of Charities and Correction, which is successfully entering its second year. Its membership consists of delegates from twenty-seven societies and twenty-seven churches. Four or five public meetings are held each winter, at which speakers of note from out of town present the best methods and ideas of the phases of charitable work discussed, followed by a presentation of the local work followed with questions and discussion. Among the questions taken up have been the following: "Unity and System in Charity—How Can Our Charities Work Together?" "Newark's Provision for Helping Children" and "The Essentials of an Effective and Adequate System of Child-caring Work in any Community." "Delinquent Children; The Juvenile Court; Probation; Truancy; The Ungraded School." "Prison Reform and Work for Discharged Prisoners." "Relation of the Church to Charities and Correction."

Among the speakers have been Robert De Forest, Edward T. Devine, Homer Folks, Judge Robert J. Wilkin, Dr. Frederick H. Wines, Rev. Alois Fish, Bishop Edwin S. Lines, Rabbi Joseph Silverman; besides local speakers, including the Mayor, the County Judge, the Police Court Judge, the Probation Officer and the presidents of many of the institutions.¹

Charities and Correction in Baltimore and Maryland.—Immediately after the great fire in Baltimore, in February, 1904, a committee of twenty-six representative citizens, on relief of need, was appointed by the Mayor, with Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett as chairman. The committee adopted the following principles of action: That relief was to be given only to cases of actual need to secure the necessities of life, or to provide means by which sufferers

¹ Contributed by A. W. McDougall.

would be enabled to procure them; that there was to be no reimbursement against loss by fire; that relief should be adequate, regardless of the amount; that persons were expected to try every source available before applying to the committee for assistance; that all cases possible should be handled by established charitable organizations; that sufferers of various nationalities and affiliations should be dealt with by their own societies and associations; that careful and sympathetic investigation should be made in every case to determine the character and amount of need. The call of the committee was promptly and effectively responded to by churches, charitable organizations and public bodies, such as the State Employment Bureau. The committee found it necessary to engage only three employees. Later the legislature appropriated \$170,000 for the relief of need due to the fire. Of this amount only \$23,000 was expended, although every case requiring aid that came before the committee was liberally helped. The expenses of administering the relief were between 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. of the total expenditure; 1,063 different families were assisted.

In January a tuberculosis exposition was held in Baltimore, under the direction of the State Tuberculosis Commission, the State Board of Health and the Maryland Public Health Association. The exposition did a wide educational work both for Baltimore and the country. The legislature of 1904 passed a law providing for a new State Commission on Tuberculosis, carrying an appropriation of \$2,000. Another law provides that all cases of tuberculosis shall be reported to the State Board of Health and registered. It also provides for the disinfection of infected houses, and makes it a misdemeanor to rent an infected house before it has been disinfected. Another law provides that the offensive disposal of sputum shall be considered a nuisance and finable. In cases of pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis, attending physicians are required to report on forms provided by local boards of health what necessary precautions have been required by them to prevent infection. Physicians receive \$1.50 for each report. In case of the failure of physicians to report, the duty devolves on the local health board. Upon the requisition of the attending physician, materials for the prevention of infection are to be supplied by local boards, together with circulars of information as to methods of care and prevention. Failure to report a case or falsification is punishable with a fine of \$100. The State Commission, whose term expired early in 1904, made some valuable investigations into the facts concerning tuberculosis in the state, and have published the results in a report. The Johns Hopkins Hospital has opened a dispensary for the treatment of tuberculosis cases, to which is attached a trained nurse who visits patients in their homes. The Visiting Nurse Association also employs a trained nurse, whose work is confined to tuberculous cases. The supervisors of city charities are about to open a new hospital for tuberculous cases. A volunteer state society for the prevention of tuberculosis has been organized.

A site has been selected for the erection of an infectious diseases hospital by the city of Baltimore, and it is hoped that the hospital will be built in 1905.

The State Bureau of Industrial Statistics has inaugurated a campaign

against sweat shops, under a state law passed in 1902. The law provides that no shop shall be maintained in a dwelling where a family lives, or where other than the members of the family are employed, and requires a permit from the bureau. The permit is not issued unless there is 400 cubic feet of clear space for each employee and sanitary conditions are good. The infliction of fines under the law has had very beneficial results. Many contractors have moved families out of dwellings where shops were located and improved the sanitary environments. This bureau is also making an investigation into the industrial condition of negroes in Baltimore through the Police Department.

The juvenile court law of Baltimore was amended in 1904. Previously, one probation officer had been provided by private contributions. The law provides for three probation officers at a salary of \$1,200 per year each, to be appointed by the Supreme Bench of Baltimore. Three officers have been appointed, and are able to keep the work in reasonably good shape. They can be called on also by the other courts. They are authorized to investigate institutions to which children may be committed. A second law gives the magistrate the power to deal with parents. It increases his salary to \$2,500, and allows him a clerk and two police officers. A bill for a house of detention failed on account of the expense due to the great fire.

Another law allows the commitment of girls to institutions until 21 years of age, instead of 18, as formerly. Power is given to institutions to discharge minors when managers deem it beneficial to the minors; also power to require the return of minors placed with relatives or in homes, when the children's welfare requires it.

A law makes attendance at school for eight months a year, or during the scholastic year, of all deaf children in the state between 8 and 16 years of age compulsory, under penalty of a fine.

In Baltimore city the School Board has made arrangements with the Children's Aid Society to supply rooms for use as a truant school, under the compulsory education act. A number of parents have been fined, under the law, for not sending their children to school. It is expected that these steps will materially increase school attendance.

During the summer several new athletic grounds in the parks of Baltimore were opened. In all the parks instructors in athletics were provided through the generosity of a good citizen. This movement has made great headway.

At the instance of the State Lunacy Commission, a law was passed providing that from January 1, 1909, the state shall be charged with the maintenance, care, control and treatment of all dependent insane residents of the state; and that as soon as practicable after that date, the commission shall transfer from county and state almshouses and asylums to state hospitals such dependent insane residents as the commission thinks should be removed. Those removed shall be maintained at the expense of the state. The State Hospital for the Insane at Springfield is gradually increasing the number of its cottages. The Act of 1902, creating a Commission of State Aid and Charities, was repealed and re-enacted. The new law provides

for the appointment by the Governor of a board of seven, who are directed to meet at least quarterly and "investigate and consider the whole system of state aid to public and other institutions." It is empowered to investigate any institution financially aided by the state. It must report to the legislature and make recommendations as to the appropriations. The secretary of the board, who receives \$1,800 a year and traveling expenses, is required to inform himself as to the condition of institutions. He is to act as an adviser to the financial committees of the legislature, and make such investigations and reports as they may require; \$3,500 a year is appropriated for the expenses of the board. The legislature continues to make appropriations to private institutions, but the amount of these appropriations has not increased greatly in late years.

An act of 1904 provides that any person who shall without just cause desert or wilfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance of wife or minor children, shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding \$100, or imprisoned in the House of Correction for not more than one year. The fine may be paid in whole or part to the wife. Before trial, with the consent of the defendant, or after his conviction, instead of inflicting the punishment or in addition thereto, the defendant may be required to pay a weekly sum for one year to his wife, and may then be released on probation, under bond to comply with the order. In case of forfeiture of bond, the fine may be paid in whole or in part to the wife.

Another act provides for the issuing, by a board of examiners, to be appointed by the Governor, of certificates entitling nurses to the title "registered nurse," subject to rigid conditions as to training, age and character.

About a year ago the Federated Charities Building was opened for the use of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society and the Children's Aid Society. The building was provided by the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor from a legacy.²

The Sixty-first Annual Report of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is so interesting that it ought to have a much wider circulation than it needs for its own purposes. The report is signed by R. Fulton Cutting, president, and William H. Allen, general agent. Its authors have the rare faculty of visualizing for us the very real people with whom the Association has to deal. The art of putting things attractively is illustrated at the opening of the report, which begins as follows:

"Friends of our fresh air work at Sea Breeze will be pleased to learn that the stretch of sand that for so many summers had grown only rank marsh grass, produced not only flowers, but radishes, lettuce, beans, cucumbers, sweet corn, tomatoes and pumpkins. Tenement children reared in kitchens plunged headlong into the warm colors, and crippled children from the tent camp made a daily pilgrimage to gather bouquets for their nurses, and for their own dormitories and dining-room. Aged women were reminded of peasant life in Germany or Ireland. Yet all this happiness cost less

² Contributed by John M. Glenn, Supervisor of City Charities, Baltimore, Md.

than \$100, despite the declaration of experts that it was simply impossible to achieve results worth while without first expending \$500 to \$1,000."

From the picture of Sea Breeze, one's thoughts are led to the work of the public bath houses, in which 233,000 baths were given during the year. In this connection, the Association has done a rather unusual thing in pointing out that the totals are for *baths* not *bathers*. The report shows (taking the Rivington Bath as an illustration) that assuming each patron of it goes at least once a week, the 750,000 baths given every week are enjoyed by some 14,000 individuals among a population of over half a million within walking distance. "If we assume that at least three members of a family patronize the bath weekly, we then have less than 5,000 families enjoying the benefits of that one bath. There is a limit to the distance which people are willing to walk, or which in very hot weather or very cold weather it is desirable that they should walk, in order to take a bath. Even cleanliness may cost too much. We have reached a point in the movement for public bath houses in New York when we must emphasize the necessity of baths as neighborhood facilities."

A unique development in relief work is the employment by the Association of "visiting cleaners" to supplement the work of the visiting nurses. "Our first cleaner was persuaded to try the work for one week. In that time she cooked meals for sick mothers, bathed their children, cared for unkempt heads, did a day's washing and thoroughly cleaned the house. At the end of that time she came to us and announced that it would be impossible for her to continue. In her words, 'I thought I knew all the smells there was, but I didn't.' We asked her if she had not realized that she had given happiness which neither the nurse, the physician nor the pastor could give." The "foster housewife" was persuaded to go on. Her work grew until we found four women who were willing to go into homes for the purpose of lifting temporarily the simple every-day domestic burden from sick mothers. Does any one believe that \$10 given in broken bread, in pennies and nickels, will give as much happiness and accomplish as lasting results at the service of the visiting cleaner, who for that sum can bring sunshine, happiness, cleanliness and fresh air to a score or more of homes?

Another new departure is the experiment conducted at Sea Breeze in the salt air treatment for children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones and glands. In the summer of 1903, Mr. John Seely Ward, Jr., inspected "various French hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis. Upon his return, he reported that while in the treatment of children suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, American methods are quite as advanced as those in France, the same cannot be said of our treatment of children suffering from non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis. This seems all the more remarkable if it is remembered that when tuberculosis attacks children it is more frequently in the bones or lymph glands, or skin or abdominal organs, etc., rarely in the lungs. The American treatment in these cases differs from that of the French seaside hospitals in that here we attempt to arrest the tubercular process by operations, braces and indoor treatment.

"Letters of inquiry were written to a score of representative physicians

in American cities; with one exception they expressed the hope that an experiment be made. The New York Board of Health estimates that there are from four to five thousand children under fifteen years of age in New York City alone suffering from non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis. At least three-fourths of these are to be found in the tenement districts. The urgency of the need was apparent.

"It was a pathetic group of children who came to us on June 6th, so weak and emaciated that it was necessary to send one adult for each child. It is not an exaggeration to say that at the present time it would be difficult to select among normal children in our tenement districts fifty who look as happy, as ruddy, as rugged as those among our earliest patients who have remained until the end of the summer. Our chief regret is that so few of the medical practitioners and the laymen interested in the crusade against consumption have been able to see for themselves the life at our camp." The success of the experiment has been so marked that it is to be continued throughout the winter.

It would be impossible in the space *THE ANNALS* can give to this report, to more than barely indicate the spirit and character of the splendidly progressive work of the Association.

With regard to the high cost of professional service Dr. Allen says: "In spite of careful economy relief work becomes more costly as it becomes better. For instance, we have to employ an increased number of visitors, not only because we are called upon to investigate the increased number of families, but also because we find that each family needs, for such relief as will restore its self-dependence, an increased amount of attention and thought. To be effective, this attention and thought call for a high degree of intelligence, sympathy and patient skill on the part of each visitor, who deserves and must receive an adequate compensation.

"We are aware that a question still lingers in the minds of many, even among contributors to work like ours, as to the proper proportion between the amount given in relief and the expense of administering that relief. But this question is really unimportant compared with the inquiry, 'What is the character of the assistance rendered by our visitors to those whose needs are brought to our attention?'

"For sixty odd years this Association has labored to eradicate vagrancy; at times, we, like others, have placed the emphasis upon the unworthiness, the meanness and the viciousness of the vagrant. Will you not as contributors help us now to establish more generally in the public mind what to us is a truism? It is cruel, it is inhumane, it is unchristian to give a man a nickel who needs two weeks in the hospital. It is unchristian to permit an aged woman to go from door to door suffering rebuffs and abuse and scorn, appealing for an undergarment to keep her warm, when by co-operating with others we can place that aged woman in a comfortable home. Mendicancy thrives because the mendicant is given too little; because he receives that which hurts and demoralizes instead of that which cures and elevates. The alms given to a professional beggar are almost invariably both the incentive and the means of further degradation. The vagrant who comes to us affirm-

ing his desire to re-establish himself is given not merely a night's lodging, a pair of shoes or two meals, but is given a chance. Our interest does not disappear with the first word of advice or the first material relief. It continues just as long as the applicant will make an effort to gain a footing."

During the year the Association has added 506 contributors, and \$10,452 to its general fund, and 202 contributors and \$2,772 to the Fresh Air Fund, an achievement which indicates the general appreciation by the community of the merits of the excellent work which the Association is doing.*

The New Jersey State Home for Girls, situated at Trenton, occupies eighty acres, sixty being under cultivation and twenty woodland. It is an ideal spot, being about the highest point in Trenton. An abundance of plain, well-cooked food, regular hours and duties keep the girls in good health. No fences mar the view, and as far as possible the individual home life idea is carried out. Ninety girls are housed in a large rambling building, and thirty-six in the Honor or Voorhees cottage.

It is out of the question to make the classifications necessary to bring about the proper results where so many girls are housed under one roof, with but thin plaster partitions separating them. Girls who have been tempted to take money from their parents, but who have otherwise been blameless in their lives, should not be associated with girls taken from disorderly houses. Little can be accomplished where so much opportunity is afforded to "swap" experiences. If the legislature will grant an adequate appropriation it will enable the board to undertake a large and important work. Many years ago it was demonstrated that the congregate system is very unsatisfactory, that the nearer we can approach the home life the better the results. Two additional cottages are needed, with perhaps a one-story building to be used as an infirmary. With our present accommodations, diseased girls are difficult to isolate, and in case of contagious illness we have no provision at all for their care.

Where girls show a fitness for higher education this is developed. Early this fall one girl was entered in an educational institution outside of the state, the necessary funds being secured through private sources, as the state cannot spend its funds outside of its own boundaries; another girl was entered in a large hospital to be trained as a nurse, and the board has now under consideration the training of a girl to be a stenographer and of still another as a teacher.

The daily routine of the home is as follows: The girls in the kitchens and the two laundries are in their departments soon after six every morning but Sunday. The others leave their rooms for the lavatories at seven, each girl taking her towel and wash cloth with her; the half hour before breakfast is occupied in sweeping the individual bed-rooms (twice a week scrubbing them). The beds are stripped and the windows opened when the girls go down for breakfast. From the dining-room they go to morning service, the three families meeting in separate rooms. This service consists of the Lord's Prayer, a prayer by the officer in charge, one or two hymns selected by the

* Contributed by Hugh F. Fox.

girls themselves and the preparation of a part of the lesson for the following Sunday. After this the girls go to their rooms for the purpose of making their beds, and they are then dismissed to the different playgrounds until nine o'clock, when every girl goes to a department—kitchen, dining-room, laundry, bakery, sewing-room or cleaning of the halls. At twelve they go to dinner; at half past twelve to recess. At one o'clock all return to their rooms, except those employed in the kitchens and dining-rooms, who do not have their full recess and must remain in their departments until all evidences of the mid-day meal have disappeared. At two all go to school and remain until five, when a full hour's intermission brings them to supper time. At half past six the three families meet in the assembly room, sitting separately in regular places, doing fancy work—hemstitching, drawn work or crocheting. During this half hour some one reads or recites or all sing some favorite melody, accompanied by the piano. At seven, all the kitchen and dining-room girls have joined the others, then fancy work is put away and a full half hour is given to physical culture exercises; then after a hymn and a prayer they march to their rooms sufficiently tired out by the rhythmical exercises to go right to bed and to sleep. To be prevented from participating in these evening exercises is considered a great punishment. A girl deprived of this privilege one evening will gladly apologize and behave herself the next evening, if allowed to join the circle.

In addition to the festivities on the various holidays, there was a lawn party on the grounds of one of our friends in Trenton, when fifty-four of our girls who had not been marked were entertained in a way not to be forgotten. Fifty girls who had not been marked visited the State Fair, were provided with seats on the grand stand and behaved themselves in a way to please all our friends. This trip to the fair meant a ride on a trolley and a transfer to another and mingling in a crowded assembly, but without a single instance of the slightest misconduct, and yet there was no disposition on the part of anyone to perceptibly restrain them. Small groups of girls have been taken to the stores and churches that they may be familiarized with general conditions of ordinary life, and the results have been most satisfactory.

Our girls have come to us through failure of their natural guardians to care for them. They do not come to us to be punished, but to be trained for lives of usefulness. We deny them privileges rather than inflict punishment, and try to develop the best in their nature. Human nature is very much the same everywhere, and what is good for a girl in her own home helps a girl in the state home.⁴

The National Congress of Mothers.—The purpose of the Congress is to extend the influence of earnest, thoughtful motherhood, so that it shall reach the childhood of the world. The universal needs of childhood are considered by the Mothers' Congress with the determination to provide the best opportunities for the development of every child. Whatever thwarts or furthers this purpose comes legitimately into the work of the Congress. The protection of children leads into many departments of work.

⁴ Contributed by Elizabeth V. H. Mansell

There must be sentiment in the work, for love is the atmosphere of motherhood, but with the sentiment, there must be good practical common sense, knowledge of child-nature and its needs, and insight into the causes which make or mar the childhood of the race. The organization of a national body of women whose purpose is the guardianship of every child is a strong factor in raising the standard of the nation.

A good home is the most powerful influence for good that can surround children. Parents who comprehend child-nature and make it their first duty to care wisely for their children, make a good home, whether it is in the poorest cottage or the richest palace. Therefore the effort to reach and elevate every home becomes necessary if children are to develop as they should. Many people, educated on other lines, have little or no understanding of how to bring up a child.

The Congress has received the help of the educators, physicians, psychologists and specialists in many fields, and has become a national directory for all who desire to study child life in the light of careful research. The most effective method of work is by establishing child study circles, mothers' clubs or parents' associations in every school.

The Congress has prepared outlines for study, suggestive book lists for mothers and children, and programs for many meetings, which are of practical help to mothers and fathers. The school gains the sympathetic co-operation of its patrons, and in educational and financial lines is the gainer thereby, while the benefit to the children cannot be estimated. The two strongest influences in child life are home and school, and to make them pull together is very necessary to the attainment of the best results.

The Congress has made an exhaustive study of legislation affecting childhood, and also of conditions throughout the whole country. It recognizes a great lack of mother-thought in legislation protecting children's interests. It has been successful in winning the support of legislators in its efforts to build up in each state an adequate system of laws. The state stands above the parent, and should insist on the provision of such conditions as will give to every child the chance which is his inherent right, to develop normally.

The juvenile court and probation system were endorsed by the Congress soon after their establishment in Chicago, and should be introduced in every state. When efficiently administered, it is a very effective way of preventing crime, because it takes the child at his first downward step that gives him help rather than punishment. The Congress believes that massing children in reformatories has been productive of much harm, and it stands for individual treatment.

The Congress stands for the appointment of probation officers who have made child-study a specialty, and whose patience and love of children makes the work a joy. It also stands for the appointment of sufficient probation officers to give individual and frequent attention to each child. Otherwise probation work fails of its best results. The establishment of child labor laws, that do not deprive children of habits of industry, and do not interfere with physical and mental growth, has been, likewise, an important feature of the Congress work.

The Congress has been further obliged to consider the laws governing marriage and divorce, because the alarming increase of divorces, and the lack of uniformity in marriage and divorce laws which make divorce easy, seriously affect children.

The National Congress of Mothers received earnest and persistent appeals from the home-loving Christian women of Utah to come to their aid in protecting their homes from the degrading influences of the polygamous and treasonable teachings and practices of the Mormon hierarchy. Investigation proved that the appeal was not made without reasons so grave that they could not be ignored. The result of this call from the Congress of Mothers was the organization of a National League of Women's Organizations, which has made concerted work possible, for the sole purpose of the League is "To defend the country against the polygamous and treasonable practices of Mormonism, and to maintain Christian standards of marriage." The Congress has shared with other organizations in defraying the expense of counsel in the Smoot investigation. It has arranged many meetings to disseminate facts concerning conditions in Utah and adjoining states which rap at the foundations of home life.

Protection of home and childhood made it necessary to take decisive measures for their defense. Thus it is, that while the main work of the Congress is constructive and educational, in the exigency of this grave menace to the honor of womanhood, and the purity of home, it has been compelled to act in their defense.

Motherhood, in its highest sense, extends loving care to the childhood of the world. It recognizes a God-given trust in the care of His little ones, and in order to fulfill this trust, the National Congress of Mothers has been formed.^a

^a Contributed by Mrs. Frederic Schoff, President National Congress of Mothers.